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Communication.

For the Columbian Star.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN CONFORMITY TO THE NOTIONS ENTERTAINED OF THE DEITY.

Although the propensity of mankind to regard some object with religious reverence, seems to be general, yet their worship is mostly characterized by departures from the only living and true God. They have not liked to retain Him in their knowledge; and hence have originated the various species of idolatry, which are so repugnant to the truths of Revelation, and so reproachful and debasing to human nature. No doubt can be entertained, that, in order to the performance of that worship, which is well-pleasing in the sight of God, proper conceptions of his character must be entertained. From the want of this, the nations of the earth have fallen into abominable idolatries, and esteemed the most flagitious faults, as virtues. God being dimly seen in the works of creation, the nations which have not been favoured with the light of his word, have had but little to restrain the current of their inherent corruptions. The natural perfections of Jehovah do not so properly constitute a part of the divine nature, as his moral perfections; and whenever improper ideas of the latter are cherished, the worship of man is radically defective. If no moral beauty is discerned in the object worshipped, there can be no motives to holy obedience; and it would be absurd for us to suppose, that purity of heart and life would be found with those who rendered homage to deities, distinguished for their vices, and in whose traits of character but a small portion of virtuous qualities was exhibited. Could we, for instance, look for chastity in a priestess of Venus? or for integrity of principle, in one who devoutly worshipped Mercury, as the god of theft? or for a love of peace in a worshipper of Mars? or for a clement disposition, in a devotee of the bloody Moloch? or for a nature unallied to the prince of darkness, in a worshipper of devils? The abominations of both ancient and modern idolaters, decide the question in the negative.

We need not confine our remarks to the heathen world; but let us bring the subject home to our own bosoms. Although our notions may be more refined than those of the heathen, yet, if we entertain wrong apprehensions of the Deity, our worship will verge to the same point; for when we view God in any other character than he is represented in his word, we substitute an imaginary being in place of the true God, and cannot be acquitted of the charge of rendering our praise to another. The proud man may be said to deify himself, the ambitious man his honour, the avaricious man his wealth, and the revengeful man to usurp the throne of God, and exercise the right of Him, to whom vengeance belongeth. Men under the influence of such tempers of mind, do not allow God the chief place in their affections, nor consider it essential to his character, to punish these evil propensities of their hearts. They entertain sentiments of the Deity, which accord with the prevalent desires of their nature, and allow them unrestrained indulgence in the practice of crime. The man who advances to glory, through rivers of blood, does not think that God will call him to account for all the slaughter and oppression of which he is guilty; and the speculating philosopher may regard God as too great to notice, or too merciful to punish the little irregularities with which men are chargeable. Forming a God, therefore, after the imagination of their own hearts, they pursue a course of life answerable to the imperfect notions they entertain.

It appears highly essential, then, that we take the scriptural character of God, as the standard of true excellence, and that we regulate our worship according to the instructions which the Deity himself has given. The least departure from this authentic rule will involve us in perplexity and guilt. The scriptural account of God's natural perfections does not materially differ from the deductions of men's reason; and were God viewed simply, as infinite in power, wisdom and majesty, there would be nothing lovely in his character; but such a being would rather seem forbidding to all intelligent creatures, and fill them with terror and dismay. The scriptures represent God as possessing all moral beauty, and exhibits himself as transcendently amiable and lovely, and as affording encourage-

ment to all his obedient children. A knowledge of God in his moral character is necessary for all who approach him in an acceptable manner. When they become acquainted with him in this light, they learn that he is accessible through a Mediator, and through a Mediator alone, and that he can be just, and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus. All true worshippers consider, that in Christ, God expresses his just indignation against sin; that in him, mercy is granted to them as degraded and miserable; that in him, grace is bestowed on them, as sinful and polluted, even the imputed grace of Christ's righteousness for their justification and salvation; and his sanctifying grace for the renewing and cleansing of their hearts, and for their advancement in the divine life. Every such worshipper worships God, in spirit and in truth; with constancy and fervour of soul; with views to his glory and the honour of the Divine Redeemer; with self abhorrence and deep repentance; with simplicity and sincerity; and his language is, "Examine me, O Lord, and prove me; try my reins and my heart." DION.

Scripture Illustrations.

From the Christian Observer.

Isaiah xlii. 14. *It shall be as the chased roe.*—Hunting antelopes, or roes, is a favourite Eastern diversion. The following is a particular and interesting account of the practice. "The day before Colonel B. left us, we rode together to view a species of hunting, which was to us both novel and singular. It is the employing the cheeta in the chase of the antelope. There were three of these cheetas lying down, each in a country cart, called a hackery; they were tied with a slip knot, and hoodwinked. When within about a hundred yards of a herd of antelopes, which he approaches with the greatest caution, the sheekaree, or huntsman, takes the hood off from one cheeta, and occasionally from two; turns his head towards the game, and looses the slip knot; the animal instantly springs from the hackery, and makes toward the herd of antelopes, taking advantage of every bush between them which can for a moment conceal his approach, and invariably singling out the old buck as the object of his attack. If the cheeta can approach undiscovered, sufficiently near to spring on the prey, he strikes it down with the force and ferocity of the tiger; but if, as is generally the case, the antelope discovers him at a little distance, he darts off with all the speed which as a prey of terror can inspire, and the cheeta after him; but should the latter not overtake him in the first two or three hundred yards, he usually stops short, retreats to some neighbouring bush to conceal himself, and is then in so sulky a humour, that it requires caution for his keeper in approaching him to put on the hood and reconduct him to the hackery. If the chase is successful (and we had an opportunity of seeing both cases) the cheeta seizes the poor antelope in his mouth, throws his fore paws round him, and there remains sucking his blood, until the keeper or huntsman comes up; who, in order to rescue the prey from his grasp, dips a piece of raw flesh in its blood, places it in a wooden bowl with a long handle, and offers it to the cheeta: while he is engaged in devouring this, a rope is fastened round his neck, and the prey gradually removed from his sight, until he can be again hoodwinked, and replaced in his hackery."—*Diary of a Tour through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine, by a Field Officer of Cavalry, p. 159.*

1 Samuel. iv. 13. *And when he came, lo, Eli sat upon a seat by the way side watching.*—This station was chosen by Eli, as best adapted to his circumstances: but it might also be in conformity to a prevailing custom, such situations being open and public. Thus we find a similar place used for the administration of justice. "I drank the usual cup of coffee, and, having taken my leave with as little ceremony as was shown me, I set off for the palace, where his majesty, I was engaged in judging, and was ultimately sentencing an Arab peasant, a very old man, for wounding a tame pigeon."—*Ibid. p. 232.*

1 Samuel. xvii. 40. *And he took his staff in his hand, and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook.*—The chapel belonging to the convent is built over that part of the house where John the Baptist is said to have been born; and the village itself, stands on the mountain occupied by the Israelites when the Philistines from the neighbouring mountain to the westward defied the armies of the living God. The brook between them is that of Elah, whence David chose the five smooth stones, with one of which he slew Goliath. It is remarkable that many smooth stones are to be found in the brook to this day, brought from a distance by the winter floods, though those we observed spread over the surrounding mountains are of an entirely different quality."—*Ibid. p. 306.*

2 Kings xx. 20. *He made a pool, and a conduit, and brought water into the city.*—In the dry season, the only water with which Jerusalem is supplied, excepting what is procured from its reservoirs for rain, comes from these cisterns, and is conducted there by an aqueduct, also attributed to Solomon, which has one remarkable peculiarity, namely, that whereas the Romans and other nations of antiquity were ignorant of that great principle of hydraulics, the natural tendency of water to rise to its level—as appears from the useless though enormous expense attending the construction of their aqueducts, so as to

carry water from hill to hill, by arches built on arches—this conduit is never raised on arches at all, but continues generally either subterraneous, or even with the ground, and in several parts of its course decidedly ascends the hills."—*Ibid. p. 313.*

John vi. 10. *And Jesus said, make the men sit down; now there was much grass in the place.*—Our route continued to lead us through a country generally mountainous; and when we were within five miles of Tiberias, we visited the spot where our Saviour is said to have delivered his sermon on the mount. There is a granite rock rising four feet above the summit of a sloping hill, against which tradition asserts that he leaned his back as he spoke. If it be true, he must have faced the north, with ancient Bethulia towering on an opposite mountain; and to the East he commanded a beautiful prospect of the Galilean sea, and the mountains which environ it. From the west and south the ground descends as far as the rock, with so gentle an inclination as to be almost a plain; and there is much grass in the place; so much so, that it is to the neighbourhood of this very spot that the modern Pachas of Acre annually send their horses to graze."—*Ibid. p. 294.*

Ezekiel xlii. 11. *Say unto them which dwell in the land, that they shall build a wall about the city, and the city shall be called Jerusalem.*—To such houses as are described in the following extract, the Prophet here doubtless alludes; a heavy rain necessarily occasions their destruction. "The town of Mesurata is not composed of contiguous masses of houses, as in Europe, but consists of scattered habitations, separated by gardens; and most wretchedly constructed: for they are small dwellings, not more than ten feet high, fabricated with pebbles cemented with mud; the roof being nothing but palm leaves and straw interwoven, laid upon rafters, and daubed over with a mixture of mud. These houses fall to pieces before the rainy season is over."—*Ibid. p. 42.*

Gen. i. 1—14. *And Joseph returned into Egypt, he, and his brethren, and all that went up with him to bury his father.*—At the celebrated ceremony of the pole-palling, the family connexions assemble from a great distance; and, when they are particular in observing the ancient customs, they spend two or three days and nights in solemn preparation and previous rites. They then all endeavour to take hold of some part of the poles, which they pluck up and throw behind them without looking, moving backward towards the East. They then feast together, and disperse to their several homes. It was impossible to hear this simple recital without thinking of the account in Gen. i. 1—14. "Journey among the North-American Indians, by Adam Hodgson, Esq. in Missionary Register for Dec. 1821, p. 326.

Gen. xxxii. 32. *Therefore the children of Israel eat not of the sinew which shrank, which is upon the hollow of the thigh, unto this day.*—In a journey which Mr. Hodgson took among the North-American Indians, he was hospitably entertained at the house of a Choctaw. He says, "We found him sitting before the door, watching the gambols of fifty or sixty of his horses, which were frolicking before him; and of more than two hundred very fine cattle, which, at sunset, were coming up as usual of their own accord, from different parts of the surrounding forest, where they have a boundless and luxuriant range. The whole scene reminded me strongly of pastoral and patriarchal times. He had chosen this situation, he said, for its retirement (in some directions he had no neighbours for fifty or a hundred miles,) and because it afforded him excellent pasturage and water for his cattle. He added, that occupation would give him and his family a title to it as long as they chose. He told me that they had an obscure story somewhat resembling that of Jacob wrestling with an Angel; and that the full-blooded Indians always separate the sinew which shrank, and that it is never seen in the venison exposed for sale. He did not know what they did with it. His elder brother, whom I afterwards met, told me that they eat it as a rarity. But I have also heard, though on less respectable authority, that they refrain from it, like the ancient Jews. A gentleman, who had lived on the Indian frontier, or in the nation, for ten or fifteen years, told me that he had often been surprised that the Indians always detach this sinew, but it had never occurred to him to inquire the reason."—*Ibid. p. 530.*

Prov. ix. 14. *She sitteth at the door of her house, on a seat in the high places of the city, to call passengers who go right on their ways.*—Ghent is the only place in Egypt where we saw women decked out in all their finery, to catch the passing traveller. They were of all nations, and of all complexions, and were regularly licensed, as in many parts of Europe. Some of them were highly painted, and gorgeously attired with costly necklaces, rings in their noses and in their ears, and bracelets on their wrists and arms. They sat at the door of their houses, and called on the passengers as they went by in the same manner as we find them described in the book of Proverbs. Nothing could be more hideous and disgusting than such an array; even they themselves seemed conscious of their degradation."—*Richardson's Travels along the Mediterranean, vol. i. p. 260.*

The promises of God, like a well drawn picture, look on all that look on them with an eye of faith. They are like the beams of the sun, which shine as freely in at the windows of the poor man's cottage, as the King's palace.

Northern Expedition.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

CAPTAIN PARRY'S EXPEDITION.

The English papers furnish us with many interesting particulars of the voyage of the ships *Fury*, and *Hecla*, lately returned after their long and tedious absence, but we find it impossible to publish these details on account of the great space they would occupy in our columns, and have therefore prepared the following brief summary, which contains the most important and interesting facts:

The *Fury* and *Hecla* arrived at Lerwick, in Shetland, on the 10th of October, where they were welcomed with entertainments, and an illumination of the town. It is remarkable that no true tidings of the Expedition had reached England since its departure in 1821. On the 16th, Captain Parry, Lieutenant Hoppner, and the Chaplain, landed on the north-east coast of England, and proceeded on to London, where they arrived on the morning of the 18th. The ships reached Deptford on the 23d. During their passage up the river, they were greeted with huzzas by their countrymen; and the meeting of friends on the shore is described in very affecting language. The scene presented on the vessels' decks was of a very striking description, when the crowd were permitted to come on board. On the one hand the various experiments adopted to fit the vessels for a long arctic voyage; the various curiosities brought from the regions of darkness and cold—Esquimaux dresses and implements, specimens of minerals, plants, and animals, stuffed skins and several living native dogs—together with the smiling faces of the officers and crews; and on the other the groups of scientific gentlemen, naturalists and seamen, all interested in the adventures and discoveries of the Expedition, the ejaculations of mere curiosity, and the eager haste and hearty salutations of old friends.

During the outward voyage the vessels encountered several severe gales in the higher latitudes, although the weather was at first prosperous. They were often hurried away by large fields of drifting ice several miles in extent, and sometimes were lifted several feet out of water, and suffered heavy concussions, yet they escaped without any dangerous accident. The summer was nearly spent in searching Repulse Bay and its eastern inlets, for a passage into the polar sea, but without success. They were unable to proceed further than 86 degrees of longitude, and 69, 43, north latitude, which is a little more than 300 miles from Cape-Turn-Again, where Lieutenant Franklin saw the sea. Between these two points it is presumed a water communication must exist, as drift wood was not met with by the vessels. The winter quarters were at a small island they have called Winter Island, in long. 82, 53, and lat. 66, 11; and here observatories were erected, and observations made with great care, which proved that the charts and maps are all in correct, particularly the old ones, and afforded opportunities for developing the data of astronomical investigation by the new situation.

Here they remained frozen in from October 6, 1821, till July 2d, 1822; and the same amusements were resorted to as on the former voyage, though not to the same extent, on account of some little ant of harmony between the ships' companies. The apparatus for conveying hot air through the tubes between decks was of great value to the sailors, as well as their cloth shoes, and the different sorts of apparel provided for every change of climate. In order to prevent frost-biting, they were instructed by the Esquimaux to look each other in the face—"to frank an experiment for shorefolks," says the writer—and give notice whenever the skin began to appear livid, when circulation was restored by friction.

Their cases of provisions did not answer expectation, for the different kinds of flesh became so insipid that it was difficult to tell beef from mutton, particularly when boiled, as provisions prepared in that manner require more boiling. They obtained plenty of fish, such as small salmon to the number of 300, coal fish, Alpine trout, and miller's thumb. The trout were taken from a stream in a neighbouring island, which flowed from a lake, in a south-easterly direction. Another river, it is stated, had its source in the same lake which runs towards the southwest, and perhaps enters the Polar Sea.

The first inhabitants were seen one morning in the beginning of February, in the act of preparing a temporary settlement, by building huts of snow at a short distance from the vessels. They were at first taken for Captain Franklin's Expedition; but soon proved to be a wandering horde of Esquimaux. They appear to depend entirely on fishing for their subsistence, and it was concluded from their habits that the interior of the country was entirely uninhabited. They approached the ships by a rapid movement, ranged in line of 40 or 50 each, armed with bows and arrows, while their women, dogs, canoes and sledges are left behind. Captain Parry and four or five of his officers advanced in a friendly manner to meet them, and were received with a good will which they ever after manifested. A few individual instances of theft produced a little difficulty, but a gentle measure of correction taught them more upright behaviour, and an active trade was carried on for oil, dogs, seal and bear skins on one side; and various articles, particularly the empty tin boxes in which portable soup had been packed, on the other.

In 1822 the ships explored the coast towards the north only to long. 82, 50, and lat. 69, 40, and entered a strait which stretched towards the west; and from observations as well as the testimony of the Esquimaux, were induced to believe that it entirely separates the continent of America from the land north of it. The strait they penetrated about 13 miles, and lay there a month, hoping the ice would clear away—but as the sea began to freeze again on the 19th September, they were forced to return, and winter at a small island called by the natives Igloodik, in long. 91, 41, and lat. 69, 21, where they remained from September 25th, till August 8th, 1823.

We have thus given a brief account of this voyage, which, owing to the state of things in that part of the world, has necessarily terminated in nothing satisfactory or important, except indeed the discovery that the object for which it was undertaken, viz: to effect a northern passage into the Pacific, is utterly impracticable. This notion, so long entertained and so often debated, seems now exploded forever;—and a limit is probably at length fixed, beyond which no future adventurer will attempt to penetrate. This Expedition has likewise added very little importance to the general stock of science. The navigators did not reach the magnetic pole, yet all the electrical phenomena, which they observed in the polar regions, were south of the Zenith. The botanical specimens brought home, and which comprehend nearly the whole number of plants in those frozen climates, amount to no more than 27, although the mosses, grasses, &c. included in the enumeration; and but one new gull has been added to ornithology. The manners and customs of the Esquimaux seem to have been a more abundant subject of observation, as the longest accounts of the voyage are principally devoted to them.

They expressed great surprise and admiration at the first sight of the vessels, and there appeared every reason to believe they had never seen anything like them. They were peaceable and good natured, and remarkable neither for stupidity, intelligence nor feeling. During the second winter about 150 of them took up their residence near the ships. Of these, fifty were Esquimaux already mentioned, and the remainder formed a distinct tribe. The former lived on the most perfect equality, but the latter were much swayed and governed by an Angkok, or conjurer, who performed many fantastic tricks.

The English could discover among these people no evidence that they believed in a Supreme Being: but their opportunities for making such a discovery must necessarily have been very limited, and experience has so often proved similar conclusions erroneous, that the fact will be seriously doubted. It requires a more intimate acquaintance with the language and the feelings of the nation, than strangers can be supposed to have possessed, in order to pronounce with certainty on such a subject. Both their marriages and their burials are performed with very little ceremony: the former is celebrated by a feast, and several of the men had two wives apiece. More than 3 or 4 children were rarely found in one family, but aged persons were remarkably common, and an old woman was noticed who was active and healthy, although at the head of four generations. The average stature of the men is 5 feet, 4, 5 or 6 inches; their colour a dusky yellowish white, and their frames by no means robust. The features of the females are disagreeable, and their hair long, black and coarse.

Their dwellings are constructed of snow in the form of a dome, very much on the plan of that described by Captain Scoresby. They were built, however, in clusters of three, and each belonged to a separate family. The entrance to these is by a common passage of considerable length under the snow, so contrived as to exclude most effectually the cold air, and at the same time furnish lodgings for the dogs, by being enlarged at convenient distances. The houses are built of blocks of snow, lighted from within by a lamp, and from without by means of a piece of ice set in the wall. Seats and beds are formed round the room by a bank of snow covered with skins of leopards, and no fire is ever kept except in the lamps, which have wicks made of moss, and are large enough to cook by. They sometimes form their houses entirely of bones. Their manner of life is rather disgusting, as they eat wolves, whole-blubber, &c. and do not always cook their food.

Notwithstanding the poverty and wretchedness of these people, however, they are far from entertaining very humble opinions of themselves, as may be gathered from their tradition of the origin of mankind.—They believe that the Esquimaux, or as they call themselves, Eneue, were created by a beneficent female; and that all other beings, whom they divide into the classes Itkah, (Indians,) Cablane, (Europeans,) and the dogs, have sprung from a wicked female spirit. They had heard of Europeans before, but had never seen any.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY.

The Hon. Wm. Hunter, of Newport, has presented to the Medical School of Brown University, a Medical Library, which belonged to his father, the late venerable Dr. Hunter, of Newport. Among the books are the rare ones of Hippocrates, Celsus, Galen, Mangeti, Raynaldi, Hoffman, in 4 folio volumes, Boerhaave, &c.

Green's Hebrew Lexicon.—The English translation of this Lexicon, by Mr. Gibbs, of Andover, Massachusetts, will be ready for delivery, on the 1st of January.

The Greeks.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
REVOLUTION OF THE GREEKS.

The destruction of Scio in April, 1822, is certainly the most calamitous event which has occurred in this and almost any other war, and its details are of a nature to excite emotions of a permanent and powerful cast. Since the account of this event, in the Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, December 2, we have had an opportunity of consulting the French Annuaire for the year 1822, in which the history of the campaign of that year is given, in the most ample and authentic manner. In the account of the destruction of Scio, there are some affecting particulars, which deserve to be mentioned. After relating the principal incidents of the landing of the Turks on the island, and of the catastrophe which immediately ensued, the writer continues:—"At length the flourishing, the opulent Scio, the paradise of the Greeks, has ceased to exist. The charming country seats, which rendered it so remarkable, among all the islands of the Archipelago, the beautiful edifices in the town, the academy, the library, the noble Cathedrals of Saint Anargyrost, of Saint Victor, of the Apostles, eighty-six churches, and more than forty villages, had been consumed by the flames. There remained at Scio, on the 18th of May (thirty-five days after the Turkish landing) only the Catholics, spared at the solicitation of the Consuls, and in consideration of their hatred for the Greeks; and a few thousand wretches, escaped from massacre and concealed in the mountains. Fifteen or twenty thousand succeeded in making their escape to the islands of Samos, Tine, and Hydra. More than twenty-five thousand had been put to the sword, drowned, and burned, or had died of fatigue, had starved to death, or perished of diseases caught from the infection of many bodies lying in the streets. All the rest were reduced to slavery. According to the registers of the Turkish Custom-House, there had been, up to the 25th of May, 1822, forty-one thousand individuals entered at that office, to pay duties as slaves sold! After the first dictates of avarice were satisfied, fanatical muslimans were seen to buy these miserable Christians, for the purpose of exercising all the refinements of cruelty in putting them to a lingering death. The port was filled with transport vessels, in which were driven indiscriminately, and tied with ropes, young girls, ladies of wealthy families, and their children, to be carried to the slave markets in Asia. Many of these unhappy persons died in agonies of horror of what they had already suffered or saw too plainly before them.—Those who attempted by starvation to procure their release, were forced with blows to take food. Many young women, lately the boast and ornament of the city, found the means, by stabbing each other, to escape the fate which awaited them. For many months, the market of Smyrna was filled with goods of various kinds, clothing, and valuable furniture from the sack of Scio, sold in lots to their late owners.—This recital, continues the French author, will make our readers shudder; but the principal features of it are from an eye witness.—The Editor of the Oriental Spectator—who wrote under the eyes of a Pacha, and who is habitually unfavourable to the cause of the Greeks. We have presented but a feeble sketch of the scenes that passed.

All attempts to enter into the secret miseries of a catastrophe like this must indeed be feeble. Twenty-five thousand fathers, husbands and brothers put to the sword, empared, drowned, burned, and hanged; and forty-one thousand wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, and children, torn from the bosom of their families, sold a vil price, at a base price;—sold to Turks, a name that carries horrors and indignities in the sound, sold to the Asiatic markets to be despatched by caravans to Syria, to Bagdad, and to Arabia; Ladies (of whom we have seen several, the wives and daughters of respectable Greek merchants in different parts of Europe) dragged with ropes about their necks into the Turkish transport ships—these scenes form an amount of suffering, of extreme, insupportable suffering, on which the mind can with difficulty bring itself to dwell. It will be remembered that the Tunisian and Algerine squadrons formed a part of the Turkish fleet. America knows something of these wretches, for her citizens have been chained by the neck to the wheel-barrow in their fortresses. By the accounts from the Archipelago, the traffic in the miserable Greeks was pursued by none with greater eagerness than by these enemies of the human race; and when their own ships were filled with victims, to be transported from the delightful island of Scio, to Algiers and Tunis, neutral vessels, Austrian, Italian, English, were chartered and freighted with fellow-Christians, sold into slavery on the Barbary coast. In Constantinople, the slave market was filled with Sciotians; nay, on receiving there the intelligence of the events in that island, not only were the ten hostages hung, but Sciotian merchants, who had been for months in the capital, were shot at in the street like dogs, by the Janisaries. These things passed under Lord Stratford's eyes, they were mentioned in the British Parliament, the noble English spirit kindled at the recital of such horrors. But unfortunately the British Prime Minister was shocked at the thought of "interfering with the internal administration of Turkey." We have seen an extract from a work published at Leipzig in 1821, containing an account of the excesses, which took place in Constantinople at the time when the Patriarch was hung. It was our intention to make an extract from it, but the tortures inflicted by the Janisaries on the Greeks, who fell into their hands, are too disgustingly horrible to be repeated.

We ask then whether it is not the right, nay the duty, of the civilized nations of the earth to interfere, and rescue a civilized, a Christian people, from the hands of these wretches? Is it not too great an insult on the age, to see all the powers of Europe, save one, leagued together, and pouring their armies into every weak and decrepit state, that makes an effort to improve its institutions, under the pretence that the peace of Europe is in danger from Revolutionists; and yet see these same potentates upholding the Turkish despotism in the sickening cruelties, which it exercises over the inhabitants of one of the fairest portions of the earth? But the Greeks, we are told, are pirates and robbers, and deserve no better. What pirates and robbers, that send one

hundred of their young men annually to the different Universities of Western Europe? Pirates and robbers, who, in one of their islands, had a library fund, yielding one thousand dollars annually, which is more than can be said of any city, town, or college in the United States of America? Pirates and robbers, who, almost with the Turkish scimitar at their necks, published the Constitution of Epidaurus? That the numerous islets of the Archipelago, especially in time of war, may be the covert of freebooters, Greeks, as well as others, we are not disposed to deny. It was so in the time of Thucydides, and of Julius Caesar, and will probably be so always. It is so in other parts of the world. We have heard it hinted, that several American citizens have engaged in piratical adventures in the West-Indies, and on the coasts of the Spanish Main, and the gulf of Mexico, of late years. Is the American nation a horde of pirates and robbers? The Greeks, it is further said, are divided among themselves, they fight and pillage each other. We know they have had their dissensions in counsel, and we think it by no means improbable (though we have seen no proof of the fact) that bands of the different races that have been thus unexpectedly brought in arms into contact with each other, may have had their fallings out, and perhaps come to blows. But there is not any trace of any wide spreading and serious division of councils. We have read all the intelligence of any note, that has been published from Greece, since the war began, and we can venture to assert, that there has been no degree of such an alarming dissension or division of opinion, as that which prevailed between the Tories and patriots throughout the whole of our revolutionary war. There have been no scenes like the cartings, and the tarrings and featherings of Boston; no Councils like the "Vermont Council of Safety," with its *bi-heret-ical*; we have not perceived that anything at all like the Newburg letters has made its appearance from head quarters; not a Grecian General has aimed, like Arnold, to betray to the Turks the most important fortress in the Morea; one of the islands, it is said, refused to confer on the general government, the power of laying a tax, which is no more than Rhode-Island did in 1782; in short, there is no trace of any division of parties among them, and while Neapolitan patriots take to their heels, at the sound of an Austrian drum, and Castilian patriots, bribed by French gold, shout for the "Absolute King," the Greeks, rising from a state of slavery, without an ally, a government, an army, a treasury, or a navy, have stood undivided and undismayed, and gallantly fought through three campaigns; each campaign bringing down the Turks in greater force, and sending them back more signally defeated. In 1821, the Turks were, in some measure, taken to disadvantage. They had Ali Pacha on their hands, in Albania; and 150,000 Russians in Bessarabia, ready to cross the Pruth. It was not remarkable that, under these circumstances, the Turks should be able to send no overwhelming force into the field, against the Greeks. In 1822, Ali Pacha was no more, and the Russian army was withdrawn. The Turkish army penetrated with irresistible force into the Morea; but in six weeks was beaten back. This, we were told, however, was because the Persians had fallen upon the Eastern frontier, and the Pacha of Acre had revolted. In 1823, the Pacha of Acre makes his submission, the Persians make peace; the Turks have no enemy to divide with the Greeks the weight of the blow, and yet the latter have, for the first time, gone to meet the Ottoman host, and not a Turkish army has been able to reach the great theatre of war.

Religious.

THE NEW POPE.

The Cardinal Della Genga (Annibali) is an Italian. He was born on the 2d day of August, 1760, at the Castle de la Genga, situated between the Dutchy of Orbino, and the March of Ancona. He was Nuncio during 14 years in the Electorates of the Rhine. At the period of the persecutions exercised by Bonaparte against the Head of the Church, he was obliged to quit Rome with the other Prelates and Cardinals, born out of the States which remained to the Sovereign Pontiff. At the epoch of the Restoration, he was sent by the late Pope, Pius VII., to congratulate Louis XVIII. on his return, and he was afflicted at Paris, with a long illness. In 1806, he was re-invested with the Roman Purple. At the moment of his nomination, he was Cardinal Vicar—that is, Administrator, as regards spiritual affairs, of the Diocese of Rome.

Many of our readers will perhaps be surprised at the title of Leo the Twelfth, assumed by the new Pope. Every body is familiar with the name of Leo X. but few, probably, know that there was ever a Pope called Leo XI.; the fact is, that the Pope so designated reigned for a space not quite amounting to a month, he having been chosen on the 1st of April, 1605, and dying on the 27th of the same month. Few Popes (from the great age at which it has been the policy of the Conclave to raise one of their brethren to that dignity,) have reigned more than ten years; the average is below that period. The two last Popes, indeed, held the keys about 20 years each; but such prolonged reigns have only two parallels in the course of upwards of two centuries—viz., Urban VIII. and Clement XI. In the interval of 84 years between Leo X. and Leo XI., 14 Popes reigned—each Pope, on an average, reigning for six years. The average from that time to the present has been about ten years. Taking a period somewhat more than the three last centuries—namely, from 1503, till the year 1823—there have been 37 Popes, making an average of six years to each Pope.

From the New-York Observer.

Baptist Theological Institution at Hamilton.—This institution was established in 1819, by the Baptist Education Society of the State of New-York, for the exclusive purpose of educating young men for the ministry. For the accommodation of the School, a spacious stone building has been erected, 64 feet by 36, at the expense of the inhabitants of Hamilton village. The present number of students is 35, ten of whom, it is expected, will finish their studies the present year. Fifteen have already gone out from the school, most of whom are now preaching in destitute regions in our own

country, and one has gone as a missionary to the Burman empire. Within the last 18 months a number of scholarships have been endowed, with a thousand dollars each; the interest on this sum being considered sufficient for the support of one student. The expense of board, including lodging and washing, is only one dollar a week. The library of the school consists of about 500 volumes, and it is expected that in the course of a few months a subscription will be filled with a thousand dollars, to procure a philosophical apparatus.

Swansey, (New-Hampshire).—The Baptist church in this town, has "withdrawn the hand of fellowship" from Elders Peter Rogers, and Nathaniel Bowles, who were formerly members; and these excluded persons, with several others in the same situation, have formed themselves into a body, under the appellation of an "Independent Baptist church in Swansey." This conduct has been examined and censured by an Ecclesiastical council, of which the Rev. E. Willard, of Dublin, was Moderator.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—By the latest intelligence from this country, it appears that the Spanish troops are very much dissatisfied with the new order of things. At Algeiras they are crying "Long live the Constitution," and the greatest confusion prevails in that city.

It is said that twenty thousand infantry, and two thousand cavalry, to be commanded by General Morillo, will be employed in the attempt to subjugate the late Spanish colonies. Only those troops will be brought into this service, who have already served in South America, and are accustomed to the climate. The expedition will repair to Havana, to unite with Morales, whose army, it is said, amounts to 2500 men.

It is believed that the declaration of the northern courts, relating to the non-recognition of the independence of the late Spanish and Portuguese colonies, will speedily be published.

Baron Bender de Greigeistein, Austrian Minister at Lisbon, has been charged to transmit to the Emperor of Brazil, a letter from his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, urging him to acknowledge the authority of Portugal.

General Mina was to embark on the 7th of November, at Barcelona, for Gibraltar, as it was said, to proceed to England, and not to France, as previously announced.

Since the commencement of the Spanish affair, the number of French vessels of war has been increased from 90 to 150, and the marines from 8000 to 19,000.

About the 10th of November, a French frigate arrived at Tenerife, with a Governor from Cadiz on board, to restore the old order of things in the Canary Islands, which created much confusion and bustle among the inhabitants of Tenerife.

A letter from Malaga, on the 13th of November, to a gentleman in New-York, states, that "The Ambassadors of the August Allies of Ferdinand, will hold a solemn meeting at Aranjuez, to-morrow, to settle the affairs of the Peninsula."

Havana.—The French frigate Eurydice arrived at Havana on the 10th ult. with instructions for re-establishing the royal government, which were immediately carried into effect.

Ireland.—A mass of facts has been published in a variety of forms, going to show that the unhappy state of Ireland is mainly attributable to the manner in which the church government of that country is administered, and the following statement may help still further to elucidate the subject:—

"The entire population of Ireland amounts to 7 millions,—at the very least 5-6ths of this number, or about 6 millions, are Catholics. The remaining millions must therefore include not only the members of the Established church, but the whole body of Protestant Dissenters, who are numerous in the province of Ulster; the members of the established church cannot therefore exceed 500,000, or are 1-11th part of the whole population.—Yet for the clergy of this small body, tithes are levied throughout the whole of Ireland. Mr. Wakefield estimated the revenue of all Irish Archbishops and Bishops, at 146,000l. a year; a more correct estimate lately taken, makes it 185,700l.; the poorest Bishopric is worth 4000l. a year, the richest 15,000l. a year. But in England, where the duties of the Bishops are considerable, several are not worth more than from 2000 to 3000l. a year. In England, with more than half the population members of the established church, there are 26 Archbishops and Bishops. In Ireland, with only 500,000 persons belonging to the establishment, there are twenty-two archbishops and bishops. In Ireland, there are 1300 beneficed clergymen, and averaging their incomes at 700 to 800l. a year, they will amount to about a million. In the county of Cork, the income of 36 benefices exceeded 40,000l. and a living of less than 500l. in Ireland, is considered as very low. The duty of residence is never enforced. Although the Primate of all Ireland enforced, in the summer of 1807, the duty of residence on his clergy, he almost immediately after quitted the Island. The Bishop of Cloyne was long a resident at Bath; the late Bishop of Derry resided 20 years in a foreign country; and during that period had about 300,000l. remitted to him from this See!"

DOMESTIC.

The Revenue.—From a statement by the register of the Treasury, it appears that the whole amount of money received during the year ending September 30th, 1823, for duties on imports and tonnage, amounted to \$23,932,114 24; of the sum total, New-York paid 9,953,119 01; Philadelphia, 3,594,624 43; Boston, 4,587,726 01; Baltimore, 1,256,147 69; Norfolk, 151,352 59; Charleston, 786,392 93; Savannah, 234,252 73; New-Orleans, 904,791 14.

Interest on Public Debt.—The amount of interest receivable on the public debt, during the year 1823, is \$5,642,724 95. Of this sum \$2,444,583 84 are receivable in Philadelphia. The amount receivable in New-York is \$1,338,950 39. At Boston, \$1,178,337 74.

The Army.—General Brown's report of the organization of the army, gives six thousand one hundred and eighty-three men, five hundred and forty-one of whom are commissioned, and four thousand four hundred and fifty-two privates, three hundred and fifty-four sergeants, and four hundred and twenty-four corporals. Two thousand four hundred and twenty of these men, under the command of Major General Scott, are distributed in various garrisons, from Fort Sullivan, in the State of Maine, to Green Bay, in the Michigan Territory—two thousand three hundred and forty-seven under the command of Major General Gaines, are placed in garrisons from St. Marks, in East Florida, to the Council Bluffs, in Missouri.

The Navy.—By a statement from the Board of Commissioners of the Navy, recently made out for the information of Congress, it appears that there are, in commission, and on actual service, sixteen vessels of different sizes, viz. the Franklin, 74; United States, 44; Constitution, 44; Congress, 36; Cyane, 24; John Adams, 24; Ontario, 18; Erie, 18; Peacock, 18; Hornet, 18; Spark, brig, 14; Nonsuch, 12; Porpoise, 12; Dolphin, 12; Grampus, 12; Shark, 12. Besides the foregoing, there are in commission, several gun boats as tenders, and the following, specially equipped for the suppression of piracy, 1 steam galliot, Sea Gull; 8 small schooners, viz. Grehound, Jackall, Fox, Wild Cat, Beagle, Ferret, Weazle, and Terrier; 5 barges, viz. Mosquito, Gnat, Midge, Sand Fly, and Gullinipper; 1 transport ship, Decoy.—As the principal object for which these small vessels were purchased, has been accomplished, it is probable that they will soon be sold, and larger vessels employed in the West India seas and Gulf of Mexico, to prevent the recurrence of piracy.

There are, in ordinary, on the Atlantic Board, six ships of the line, viz. The Independence, Washington, Columbus, Delaware, North-Carolina, and Ohio, 74 gun ships, all in good order, and may be fitted for sea with very little delay;—five frigates, viz. the Guerriere, 44 guns; Java, 44; Constellation, 36; Macedonian, 36; and the Fulton, steam frigate, 30 guns.

There are, on the stocks, in a considerable state of forwardness, five ships of the line—1 at Portsmouth, 2 at Boston, 1 at Philadelphia, and 1 at Gosport, Virginia;—5 frigates of the first class—2 at Washington, 1 at Philadelphia, 1 at New-York, and one at Portsmouth.

The following vessels are at the Navy Yards on the Lakes:—

Lake Champlain.—Confiance, 32 guns, Saratoga, 24, Eagle, 18, Ticonderoga, 16—very much decayed; Galeons, Allen, 1 gun, Burrows, 2, Boxer, 2, Centipede, 2, Viper, 2, Nettie, 2—hulls in tolerable condition.

Lake Erie.—Lawrence, 18 guns, Detroit, 24, sunk and much decayed—Porcupine, 1 gun, rotten—Queen Charlotte, 20, sunk and decayed—Ghent, 4, in bad condition.

Lake Ontario.—Chippewa, 74, New Orleans, 74, on the stocks, under cover, sound; Superior, 44; Mohawk, 36; Pike, 26; Madison, 18; Sylph, 14; Jefferson, 18; Jones, 18—sunk and decayed; Oneida, 14, useless; Lady of the Lake, 1; in tolerable condition; and 14 gun boats, in a state of decay.

Aubama.—In the Legislature of this State, a select committee has been appointed to inquire into the expediency of revising, and so amending the existing laws, as to protect the persons of debtors from confinement.

South-Carolina.—The Legislature of this State closed their session on Saturday evening, the 20th ult. The bill to amend an act for preventing the pernicious practice of duelling, by imposing additional penalties and disqualifications, has passed. A resolution introduced by Mr. Crafts into the Senate, expressive of the sympathy entertained by the people of South-Carolina, for the Greeks, in their existing struggle for liberty, was passed in the Senate, unanimously, and sent to the House for concurrence—where it was laid on the table.

Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia papers state, that a Comet is now visible from 4 to 6 o'clock in the morning; at 5 o'clock it bears a little to north of east, at an angle of about 30 degrees from the horizon, and appears to move with great rapidity. It appears to be situated near the two principal stars in the head of the Serpent. It is presumed it is the same which was visible in England about two months ago.

Last week the number of deaths at Philadelphia, amounted to 132, of which 82 were adults and 50 were children. In the list of diseases, it appears that the natural Small Pox carried off thirty-three—seventeen adults and sixteen children.

New-York.—A better proof (remarks the Albany Advertiser of December 24) cannot be given of the great importance of the New-York Canal to the prosperity of the State, than the fact, that houses in Albany, which have heretofore been rented for 75 dollars, are hired with avidity this year for the sum of 200 dollars—and that property of all kinds has increased in value in a similar ratio. The canal terminates in front of the city of Albany, and a basin is now building by individuals, at an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paris.—The Board of Health of Paris, in its general report, for 1823, laments the ravages caused in the capital, by the small pox. In 1822, 1136 individuals fell victims to that dreadful malady; in 1821, 112 individuals, and in 1820, only 41. "This alarming increase," says the report, "naturally leads to the conclusion that vaccination has diminished in the same proportion."—The number of deaths in 1822, was 23,817; and in 1821, 22,749, being an increase of 68, in 1822. The births, in 1822, were 26,319, which is an excess of 2,582, over the deaths.—The number of suicides was 355, viz., 239 men, and 116 women, which differs by only four from the preceding year.

Sweden.—The military force of Sweden is stated to be 40,605 men, and their annual pay to be 4,835,622 crowns.

Russia.—From an official table of the population, &c. of Russia, for 1822, it appears that, in the whole empire, there are 40,067,000 inhabitants, 93,724 manufactures and workshops; that the commercial capital is 319,666,000 roubles, and that the revenue from the poll tax, and that on the consumption of liquors, is 169,350,000 roubles.

To give some idea of the diversity of lan-

guages and idioms employed by the various nations who inhabit the vast empire of Russia, it will be sufficient to mention, that the Bible Societies have already caused the Bible to be translated into twenty-nine languages or dialects for the use of that empire.

The Bourbonna.—The House of Bourbon, it is calculated, reigns at this time over seven millions of people in Europe, viz., Naples and Sicily, (new census) 3,422,000; Spain, 10,500,000; Tuscany, 300,000; and France, above 30,000,000.

Means of preserving eggs.—In 1820, a tradesman of Paris asked permission of the Prefect of Police to sell in the market eggs that had been preserved a year in a composition of which he kept the secret. More than 30,000 of the eggs were sold in the open market without any complaint being made, or any notice taken of them, when the Board of Health thought proper to examine them. They were found to be perfectly fresh, and could only be distinguished from others by a pulverous stratum of carbonate of lime, remarked by M. Cadet to be on the egg shell. This induced him to make a series of experiments, which ended in his discovering that they were preserved in highly saturated lime water. Mr. Cadet suggests adding a little saturated muriatic acid, but gives no reason. They may also be preserved by immersing them twenty seconds in boiling water, and then keeping them well dried in fine sifted ashes; but this will give them a grayish green colour. The method of preserving them in lime water has been long the practice of Italy; they may be kept thus for two years. This useful mode is well known in many parts of England, and cannot be too much recommended.

Gas Lights.—The Select Committee of the British House of Commons on the subject of gas lights, are of opinion, that the danger likely to arise from gasometers and gas works is not so great as has been supposed. It is in evidence, that the carburetted hydrogen gas, usually supplied to the public, is not, of itself, explosive; but that, in order to render it so, a mixture of from five to twelve parts of atmospheric air, and the application of flame, is necessary; whilst the manner in which the gasometer houses are in general built renders it extremely difficult to form the mixture requisite for explosion, and consequently renders the chance of accident remote. The danger attendant on the use of gas in the streets and passages, appears also to be small; and it will probably, by the better management and care of the persons employed in these establishments, be henceforth lessened. It appears that, in some of the gas works, safety-lamps are used on the premises, to guard against accidents that might occur by the application of flame to any explosive mixture that may have been formed by leakage from the gasometers of pipes.

Hydrostatic Press.—We have seen at the shop of P. Dow, says a Boston paper, a Hydrostatic Press, made by said Dow, which was designed for a Printer's Standing Press, and which, we learn, has been put up at the office of the North American Review. This press, by an easy process, is capable of giving a pressure of 150 tons. The principle on which it operates, is similar to that which effects what is called the Hydrostatic Paradox, by which a man, by the power of his breath only, blowing into a bellows, through a small pipe, can raise the weight of his body. Water is forced by the pressure of a piston, in a pump, through a small education pipe, into a cylindrical vessel, containing a large piston, which is elevated by a power proportioned to the difference between the square of the diameter of the piston in the forcing pump, and the square of the diameter of the piston which gives the pressure, multiplied by the power of a lever obtained by the pump handle. This power can be increased to any amount which can be required, with no other difficulty than the insufficiency of the strongest materials to meet the pressure which may thus be obtained. This difficulty, however, may be obviated by safety valves; and as this power can be ascertained and applied to a fraction of a pound, it is, of course, easily so managed that the machine may give exactly the pressure which may be required.

This machine may be applied to various uses, among which may be numbered packing of goods in bleaching, compressing cotton, hay, tobacco, linseed oil, cider from pomage, paper making, &c. &c. We consider it as one of the finest inventions of the age, and believe it will supersede all other presses, where a powerful and regular pressure is a desideratum.

New Chronometer.—Mr. H. G. Dyer, late of Middlebury College, Vermont, is stated to have invented a machine, the principles and movements of which are entirely different from those of Chronometers now in use, and are to be found in any treatise on the mechanics extant. The pendulum moves in a cycloidal arch, and performs long and short vibrations in equal times; while that of our common clocks swings in the arch of a circle, and makes unequal vibrations in equal times. The striking and chimeal parts are said to be no less peculiar; the hammer which is balanced and turns on a pivot, and strikes the internal limb of the bell, and is so easily put in motion, that eight ounces of power is sufficient for that purpose. The machinery of the whole is also represented to be surprisingly simple, it requiring but two wheels to continue the operation eight days without a renewal of the power; three will do this for one year, and four will perpetuate its motion a century. Ease, strength, and uniformity, are striking characteristics of all its movements.

Fine Thread.—One ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 40s. such an ounce made into lace may be sold for 40l., which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

New Polar Expedition.—The British admiralty, it is said, have it in contemplation to commission discovery ships for another voyage to the Polar seas. Their route is now to be by Behring's Straits, whence they will sail eastward. Captain Parry is again to take the command.

Crank Mill.—To obviate the objections to the tread-mill, which it is said is injurious to the health of those sentenced to its management, an ingenious invention, called the Crank-Mill, is offered to the public, by Sir John Cox Hippisley, member of Parliament of Great-Britain. This is pronounced to be a valuable substitute for the tread-mill, apportioning the degree of labour to that of punishment, and throws every principal muscle of the body into healthful action.

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THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1824.

PRAYER.

The ordinary method by which God answers prayer, is by granting success to the operations of human agency. For this reason, we have no authority to expect the Divine blessing, when the means which we may have adopted are repugnant to his will, or when we have neglected to avail ourselves of every thing within our power, which can further our designs. A paragon from a heathen author will illustrate our meaning, while it ministers reproof to some Christians. Zenophon, in his Cyropaedia, records a remark of Cyrus, to this purport: "It is not proper to pray to the Gods for victory in a battle on horseback, if one has not learned to ride; neither, being ignorant of the use of the bow, to pray for victory over those who are skilled in it; neither, not knowing how to manage a ship, to pray to be assisted to manage it successfully; neither, neglecting to sow, to pray for a good harvest; neither, not keeping a watch in war, to pray for security. For all these things are contrary to the established laws of the Gods; and he who prays for any thing unlawful, will justly fail in his request; as he who asks from men any thing unlawful is unsuccessful."

These remarks apply to the rules of Jehovah's administration. We have, indeed, reason to expect extraordinary interposition, when summoned by him to the discharge of special duties. But, in ordinary cases, the principles alluded to are doubtless sound. What would the heathen Cyrus say, were he alive, of those Christians who pray for the conversion of the world, while they oppose missions; or of those Baptists, who pray that our destitute churches may be supplied with learned pastors, while they discontinue theological seminaries?

PUBLIC WORSHIP ON THE SABBATH.

There are in the United States more than a thousand Baptist churches, which, being deprived of the services of settled Pastors, have public worship once or twice only in each month. This is, in many cases, the result of an absolute want of Ministers; in others, probably, it is the consequence of indifference to religion, or of a paralyzing avarice. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain, and its effects are deplorable. The remedies it is not difficult to point out. Christians must awake; they must pray to the Lord of the harvest for an increase of labourers; they must seek out in the churches, foster and bring forward youth of promising talents, and vigorously support our theological institutions. But, in the mean time, a partial remedy may be readily applied. The members of the churches may convene, although no minister be with them. The promise of the Saviour's presence is not made dependent on the agency of His ministers.

Prayer, and praise, the reading of the Scriptures, and occasional exhortation may thus be enjoyed every Sabbath, and the effect on the minds of Christians will be cheering and instructive. In addition to these services, a sermon from some approved author may be selected, and read with great profit. We are happy to know, that the practice which we recommend has been adopted, with much success, in many churches; and two respectable Associations (the Charleston and the Salisbury) have recently recommended this measure to the churches within their limits.

We need not dwell, at present, on the advantages of the proposed practice. A general observance of the Sabbath, and a cultivation of the habits and graces of piety, may be expected to ensue. It would have the effect, too, of bringing forward many individuals, and introducing them under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to the services of the ministry, whose talents might otherwise have remained in obscurity. We could name distinguished ministers, who were first called to engage in public religious exercises, under circumstances, like those to which we have alluded. It may be sufficient to mention the Rev. Andrew Fuller, who gave the earliest indications of his talents for the ministry, at meetings of the church, while deprived of the services of its pastor.

While on this point, we will mention a remark made to us by a worthy brother from South Carolina, which we meant to introduce to our readers several months since. He said, that he had experienced a want of suitable printed sermons. There are many volumes of sermons; but they are too long, or too doctrinal, or have some other characteristic which unfits them for use on such occasions. The sermons should be short and plain, with a judicious blending of practical exhortation with doctrinal instructions, and the whole should be attended with a powerful and searchingunction. Our friend added, that some one of

our brethren, who is competent to the task, would do the church a signal service, by publishing a volume or two of sermons of this character, particularly fitted for use in the Baptist churches.

In connexion with the preceding remarks, the following extracts from the journal of a traveller in Virginia, may be appropriately introduced:

"On our arrival at the court-room, where the meeting was held, we were pleased to find that a considerable number had assembled, and were highly gratified with the respectable appearance of the worshippers, and with the solemnity that seemed to prevail. The exercises were appropriate and impressive. An excellent sermon by one of our standard writers, was read by the School-master, in a very becoming style. His manner was modest and affectionate, and I have known preachers apparently much less interested in their own discourses. We attended both the morning and evening service, and after tea were invited by our host to accompany him to the School-house, where a prayer-meeting was to be held by the same congregation. The room was small, and it was with difficulty that our obliging landlord could find us seats. Here too, every thing was done 'decently and in order.'"

GARRICK'S PRECEPTS TO PREACHERS.

The celebrated Garrick, having been requested by Dr. Stonehouse, to favour him with his opinion as to the manner in which a sermon ought to be delivered, the English Roscius, sent the following judicious answer:

MY DEAR PUPIL,

You know how you would feel and speak in a parlour, concerning a friend, who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic pathos of diction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation. You could not think of playing the orator, of studying your emphasis, cadences, and gestures; you would be yourself; and the interesting nature of your subject impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most engaging features, and the most suitable and graceful gestures. What you would thus be in the parlour, be in the pulpit; and you will not fail to please, to affect, and to profit.

COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is stated in a Charleston paper, that the Grand Jury of York District "have presented Dr. Cooper, the President of Columbia College, as an unpopular instructor, and as the cause of fears in the minds of parents, lest, if their children should go to Columbia, their morals might be endangered. The presentment concludes with an humble request, that the doctor be removed from his office." On the other hand, the Governor of South-Carolina, in a message to the Legislature, speaks of the system of instruction of Dr. Cooper, in the following manner:—

"The system of public instruction is progressive, and bids fair to realize all the advantages which the guardians of the prosperity and happiness of the State have so fondly and so anxiously anticipated. It is true, that a spirit of hostility against the presiding officer of the South Carolina College exists, and has been kept alive and inflamed by a limited number of sectarians. Their motives and objects have been very evident to the community at large, and the public feeling, thus excited, is rapidly subsiding and concentrating in one undivided opinion in favour of a gentleman, whose whole life has been devoted to the sciences and the arts, and who stands unrivalled in that excellence which knows no superior in acquirements, and is alike unsurpassed in his readiness to impart to the world the fruits of his unceasing labours. His fame is not confined to his country. If his religious tenets be in accordance with none of those that would remove him from his present situation, it is matter of little consequence to the students. Our constitution tolerates all religions, and legalizes none; and, if that section, which precludes those who have the care of souls, from legislation, is wise—it is equally important that they should not be placed in a situation where any particular creed or belief should be instilled into the minds of the rising generation. The clergy, generally, have taken no part in this business; and it must be pleasing to know, that, notwithstanding the crusade which has been undertaken by a few against the President of the South Carolina College, that institution has increased rapidly in numbers, the acquirements of the students have surpassed those of any previous period, whilst tranquillity and order have been preserved throughout the current year."

Respecting this message, the Editor of the National Gazette remarks:—

It is remarkable that the Constitution of South Carolina should be said to legalize no religion, and that her Governor would exclude the clergy from the business of Education, on the ground, that no particular creed or belief ought to be instilled into the minds of the rising generation. We are not told whether he would even have the American youth made Christians in the abstract.

COLONY AT MONTSERADO.

The colonists from Petersburg, Virginia, amounting to about 100, with several others from Richmond and Southampton, will speedily embark on board the ship *Cyrus*, Captain Gary, destined for the settlement at Liberia. In Petersburg, upwards of five hundred and ninety five dollars were collected by the Auxiliary Colonization Society, for the purpose of assisting in rendering their condition comfortable; one hundred and six dollars of which were contributed by people of colour. In addition to the money given for this laudable purpose, many articles of clothing, agricultural implements, medicine, &c. were furnished by the citizens; and a donation of 30 Bibles and 30 Testaments was made by the Petersburg Bible Society.

WASHINGTON CITY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on the 24th ultimo, the following Committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions and members to the Society, viz:

- For the First Ward—Messrs. Thaw, Dashiell, and Handy.
- Second Ward—Messrs. Gilliss, Fenner, and Hamilton.
- Third Ward—Messrs. Hewitt, Hall, and Sewall.
- Fourth Ward—Messrs. Bradley and Coyle.
- Fifth and Sixth Wards—Messrs. Post, Allen, and Brearley.

UNITED STATES' BRANCH BANK.

Thomas Swann, Esq. of Alexandria, has been elected President of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, in the place of George Graham, Esq. appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Mr. Brown, our newly appointed Minister to France, and his lady, left this city on the 26th ultimo, for New-York, where he will embark in the ship of war *Cyane*.

Mr. Petry, late Consul General from France, will, we understand, take passage in the *Cyane*, for his native country. He has resided for nearly forty years in the United States, and his departure is deeply regretted by a large and respectable circle of acquaintances.

[By Request.]

From the Alexandria Herald.

Mr. Editor.—No individual, who feels a due regard for the best interests of society can contemplate with indifference any of the means by which these interests are cherished and advanced. Among these means the education of youth has ever been acknowledged to be the most important which lies within the agency of man.

This sentiment has been too limited, however, in reference to its objects. The female mind is avowedly considered, by the creed of many nations, as being excluded, by natural disabilities, from any participation in the advantages of mental cultivation. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the elevation which Christianity has imparted to the female character, the common nature of which it represents females as being the partakers, the important duties to which it calls them, and the immortal hopes of which they are permitted to share the consolations, they have too often been excluded from the enjoyment of those advantages of education, which are fitted to develop their intellectual powers, and thus to add an attractive charm to their amiable qualities of heart.

With these views, we are always gratified to observe the advance of female education, as indicated by the acquisitions which females attain, as well as by the rising character of institutions appropriated to their instruction. Without further preface, permit us to express the gratification which we, in common with a large number of respectable individuals, experienced in attending, this morning, an examination of Mrs. Edmonds' School. The pupils acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to themselves, and to their instructors. The promptness and accuracy of their replies not only attested their diligent attention to their studies, but indicated, also, the exercise of thought; without which instruction fails to produce its most valuable effects.

The recitations in grammar were particularly interesting. The pupils evidently possessed a thorough knowledge of the elements, as well as the power of readily applying them to practice. Various problems on the globes were solved, with great readiness and precision; and in geography a very creditable degree of proficiency was manifested. The specimens of penmanship, too, were decidedly superior, on the whole, to any which we have ever witnessed in so large a school. We will not protract this communication by further comment; but we could not withhold this expression of our gratification, and of our hope, that the advantages presented by a school, in which the improvement of the mind, in alliance with the culture of the heart and manners, is attended to with so much assiduity on the part of the instructors, and such valuable effects on the pupils, will be fully appreciated.

O. B. BROWN,
JOHN BRYCE,
JAMES D. KNOWLES,
H. O. WYER.

Alexandria, December 23.

LITERARY.

History of Indian Wars.—A. Phelps, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a "History of the Indian Wars, in the country bordering on Connecticut River, by E. Hoyt, Esq." The work will include an account of the discovery and settlement of New-England, and continue the history of this region down to the time of the conquest of Canada, in 1760. At a time when the events of our early history are becoming a subject of general and increasing interest, a work of this kind can hardly fail of receiving public patronage. The author is already known to the public as a gentleman of distinguished science. The portion of country embraced in this work, was the scene of some of the most interesting events of our history.

An *Essay on Salt* has just been published in New-York, being a lecture delivered at the New-York Lyceum, by Dr. Van Rensselaer. It contains a brief view of the geological history of that mineral, its uses and localities, and a particular account of salt springs and manufactories in the United States. The pamphlet contains valuable information on the subject to which it relates, and furnishes a most flattering picture of our own resources, which seem abundantly able to supply the country, whenever it may be found advantageous to attempt it. Indeed the springs at Salina, in New-York, appear to be inexhaustible, and are more strongly impregnated with salt than any other waters known in the country—for 45 gallons are sufficient to make a bushel of salt, while at Nantucket 350 gallons of sea water are required for the same quantity. The whole amount of salt consumed in the United

States in the year 1822, is estimated at 6,500,000 bushels, of which 4,017,381 were imported, about 1,200,000 manufactured at our Salines, and 1,500,000 from sea and bay water. Nearly two-thirds of our importations were from Great Britain and her dependencies; and 700,000 bushels, (or more than half our salt manufactured from springs) were made at Salina, in the state of New-York.

We have received, says the National Gazette, a copy of the "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," by Dr. T. R. Beck, of Albany, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Western District of the State of New-York. The work is in two volumes octavo, and forms the most comprehensive treatise extant on its subject. It is the fruit of indefatigable investigation, pursued for several years past, in the course of which the learned and able author was furnished from abroad with the best attainable aids for the thorough execution of his task. We have no doubt, that the European critics will give him, and his country, credit for having produced, in this instance, the fullest and most instructive exposition of an extensive and very important branch of knowledge. Dr. Beck remarks, in his Preface, that although the work is designed primarily for the benefit of physicians, it may be found useful to the gentlemen of the Bar. We should suppose, from even a slight examination of its contents, that it might be said to be equally useful to the latter, and in fact indispensable for both. The author adds—"In many instances a legal decision depends on the testimony of medical witnesses, and it may prove not only a matter of satisfaction, but even a solid gain to the cause of justice, to be enabled to compare oral opinions, with the prevailing doctrines of the profession. Of such importance is the subject of Medical Jurisprudence at present considered, that in the latest work which has been published in England on it, an eminent barrister (*Ponblanque*) has been associated with a no less eminent practitioner (*Parry*)."

Dr. Beck purposes, should his present publication find favour with the country, to offer, at no distant period, another, on *Medical Police*—a matter of great interest for society in general. His materials have been already collected, and as the success of his "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence" appears to us to be certain, we may count upon the speedy accomplishment of his laudable design.

ORDAINED.

At Salisbury (Md.) December 21, the Rev. NOAH DAVIS, to the work of an Evangelist.—Brother L. Fletcher preached the sermon, from Mark xvi. 15. The usual questions were asked, and the ordaining prayer was offered, by brother Rounds. Brother D. Davis joined in the imposition of hands. After the right hand of fellowship had been given, brother Fletcher presented the Bible, with an appropriate charge. The services were interesting and solemn.

At Newfield (Maine) Oct. 9, Rev. SHUBAEL TRIPP, to the work of an Evangelist. Introductory prayer, by Elder Timothy Renick, of Cornish. Sermon, by Elder John Tripp, of Hebron, father of the candidate, from Isaiah 27, 13. "And it shall come to pass in that day that the great trumpet shall be blown," &c. Ordaining prayer and the right hand of fellowship, by Elder Abner Flanders, of Buxton. The charge, by Elder Joshua Roberts, of Kennebunk. The concluding prayer, by Elder John Seavey, of Limington. And the last hymn and benediction, by the candidate.

The Rev. ISAAC CHASE was recently ordained pastor over the South Baptist church, in New-Bedford (Mass.) Sermon by Rev. Peter Ludlow, of Providence.

Eighteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 29.

A number of petitions and memorials were received and referred to-day.

Two resolutions for altering the present mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, offered by Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Mills, were referred to the same Committee to whom the other propositions for amending the Constitution, have been referred.

The resolution offered on Friday last by Mr. Barton, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of exposing to public sale the Lead Mines and Salines belonging to the United States, was again read and agreed to.

The bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relative to duties on imports and tonnage, was, after a considerable debate, laid over for further consideration to-morrow.

TUESDAY, December 30.

The resolution offered by Mr. Eaton, on Friday, last, providing for the biennial election of the officers of the Senate, was taken up, and postponed till to-morrow.

Several reports of committees on private claims, and relief bills, were attended to, by the Senate to-day.

The bill to revive and continue in force, certain acts relating to discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, was PASSED, and sent to the House for concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill, supplementary to an act to relieve certain persons from prison, with the amendment thereto, as adopted by the House of Representatives.

The resolution by Mr. Eaton, respecting the election of the officers of the Senate, was taken up for consideration, and, after some debate, was postponed until Friday next.

Several relief bills were passed to a third reading. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and then Adjourned till Friday next.

FRIDAY, January 2.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, submitted for consideration a resolution for employing a

part of the Engineer Corps in exploring the country between the waters of the Alleghany and Susquehanna, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of connecting them by means of a canal, with the probable expense, &c.

Mr. Hayne submitted the resolution recently adopted in the Senate of South-Carolina, for acknowledging, by the American Government, the independence of Greece; which was laid on the table. Adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, December 29.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the Columbia or Oregon river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that every Postmaster intending to resign his appointment, shall give a reasonable notice, at his office, of such intention.

The bill "respecting costs in certain cases," was taken up in Committee of the Whole. [The bill provides, "That in suits commenced in the courts of the United States, after the passage of this act, to recover damages for the violation of any right arising under Letters Patent, lawfully issued, for any new and useful invention, discovery, or improvement, costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in all cases, where the sum recovered by him or them shall not be less than one hundred dollars."]

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, moved as an amendment, that the minimum should be reduced to \$30. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Much business of private interest was before the House to-day.

TUESDAY, December 30.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Uniform System of Bankruptcy, reported that it is not expedient to establish such system.

[Mr. Webster observed, in presenting the report, that the committee were desirous of giving a fair opportunity to those gentlemen, who, like himself, were in favour of the system, to bring the question before the House; he therefore moved that the report be laid on the table. The report was, accordingly, laid on the table.]

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to confer certain powers on the Levy Court of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rich offered the following resolution: which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of adopting measures which shall more effectually restrain either citizens of the United States or foreigners from hunting or trapping on lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and exclude foreigners from a participation in the Indian trade.

The engrossed bill, concerning "costs, in certain cases," was, on motion of Mr. Wright, re-committed, for the purpose of altering the minimum of damages on which costs should be allowed, from 30 to \$100.

A number of relief bills were read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed; and several others were PASSED.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

Several bills were reported this day, by Committees, and referred to a Committee of the Whole. Several relief bills PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, it was

Resolved, "That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of entry and delivery at Louisville, in Kentucky, Cincinnati, in Ohio, and St. Louis, in Missouri." The bill from the Senate, concerning discriminating duties and imports, was PASSED, and returned to the Senate.

THE GREEKS.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the information requested by a resolution of the House, respecting the condition and future prospects of the Greeks.

Adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, January 2.

A number of resolutions were submitted to-day, relative to the public lands, which, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The resolution offered by Mr. Breck, on the 22d ultimo, relative to our commerce with Greece, was considered, and after some modifications, was adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Several private bills were ordered to be engrossed.

Adjourned till Monday next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications have been received, and shall be attended to, at our leisure.

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst. in this City, by the Rev. E. Allen, Mr. THOMAS W. MELLIS, to Miss ELIZABETH UPTON.

On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. James Brackenridge, Mr. LEVIN W. SHELLEY, of Delaware, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Edward L. Boteler, Esq. of Bladensburg, Maryland.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Capitol Hill, on Saturday last, MICHAEL LUPTON, a native of Ireland, in the 22d year of his age.

Of consumption, on the 25th inst. Mrs. CATHERINE ADAMS, in the 38th year of her age.

On Capitol Hill, on the 1st inst. TAZORGE LEE FARRIS, Stone Carver.

Poetry.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

TO GREECE.

Regenerate Greece! the free heart springs
To greet thee on thy glorious way,
And hail the light which freedom brings,
Dawn of a brighter day!
Again thy martial pride appears
Heroic as in former years:
When Sparta's life-blood, flowing free,
Immortalized Thermopylae;
And Athens saw her victor Son
Wear the red wreath of Marathon.
Thy trumpets lift their warning voice,
Thy banners in the breeze rejoice,
And thousands follow where they wave,
To Honour's goal or Glory's grave.
The shout of slaves from bondage waking—
The thrilling sounds of fetters breaking—
O'er mountain, valley, isle and sea,
Chorus the cry of Liberty!

Land of the mighty! once again
Thy sons have burst th' inglorious spell;
And on the sacred battle-plain,
Have triumph'd, or have fell.
Few are their hearts and few their hands,
Before the Ottomans' countless bands;
But freedom's deathless spirit gives
A thousand, and a thousand lives;
And every drop the sabre draws
From patriots in their country's cause,
Falling upon their native earth,
Will give an armed battalia birth!

It cannot be that freedom's glow
Should from thy altars vanish ever:
Though smother'd by the vengeful foe,
'Twill burst again—and burn forever.
Like Baku's flame* to magic re-appear,
Which quench'd will always re-appear,
Somewhere within the sacred bound
Of its rever'd and holy ground,
And though its flame may sometimes falter
By murder'd priest and ruin'd altar,
Yet still the primal light is playing,
Though worn and dim'd, yet undecaying.

Land of the Muses! who hath read
Thy hoary minstrel's magic lore,
And dwelt in fancy with the dead,
That hallow'd dice of yore.

Who that in boyhood's dreaming hours,
Drank at Parnassus' Spring!

Listen'd to truth in Plato's bowers,
Heard love and Sappho sing,
Until he felt the shore, the seas,
The very sunbeam and the breeze—

Each nodding grove, each swelling dome,
Familiar as his sacred home?
That shrink not when in after time,
He think'd to that remember'd clime,

And saw each trace of greatness red;
Each haughty eye submissive bow,
And slave bent on each coward brow,
Whose likeness sham'd the dead;

Who that has seen that loveliest land,
Which skies have warm'd, or airs have fann'd,
Made only for the free and brave,
Yet bear the tyrant and the slave,

And witness deeds, which he who hears
Might weep his heart away in tears.
Deeds for which vengeance long has nurs'd
Her fiercest and her deadliest wrath;

That in some sudden hour will burst,
And blast the spoiler in his path!
And who that now beholds the strength
Of banded Greece in arms advance,

And hails a nation rous'd at length
From slavery's enduring trance,
But turns with anxious heart and eye,
Where freedom lifts her battle cry,

And waits o'er intervening seas,
His nature's holiest sympathies!

Sons of the yet remember'd brave!
Who stem'd the Persian warrior's tide,
And buried in Egia's wave,
His triumph and his pride.

Your fathers would have left their homes,
Their household gods and holy domes,
To fierce barbarian hordes a prey,
If Greece had lost that desperate day.

Scorning to breathe even Attic air,
If chains and tyranny were there!
They would have sought beyond the wave,
Some island of the bold and free;

To find a dwelling and a grave
In the dear soil of liberty!

Oh! thus if valour vainly bleed,
And slaughter the patriot's need;
If slavery's cloud should gather o'er
The land which freedom lit before;

Forsoke the dear domestic hearth,
The dwellings of the honour'd dead,
And find some more congenial earth,
Worthy a freeman's tread!

* Near Baku, a city in the north of Persia, is a plain impregnated with Naphtha, from whence a flame constantly issues. If covered over and subdued in one place, it will uniformly burst out elsewhere. It was a place of worship for the Guebres.

† Vide Plutarch's Life of Themistocles.

Miscellany.

From "Curiosities of Literature."

THE PORT ROYAL SOCIETY.

Every lover of letters has heard of this learned society, which, says Gibbon, contributed so much to establish in France a taste for just reasoning, simplicity of style, and philosophical method. Their "Logic, or the Art of Thinking," for its lucid, accurate, and diversified matter, is still an admirable work; notwithstanding the writers at that time had to emancipate themselves from the barbarism of the scholastic logic with cautious boldness. It was the conjoint labour of Arnauld and Nicole. Europe has benefited by the labours of these learned men; but not many have attended to the origin and dissolution of this literary society.

In the year 1637, Le Maître, a celebrated advocate, resigned the bar, and the honour

of being *Conseiller d'Etat*, which his uncommon merit had obtained him, though only twenty-eight years of age. His brother, De Sericourt, who had followed the military profession, quitted it at the same time. Consecrating themselves to the service of God, they retired into a small house near the Port Royal of Paris, where they were joined by their brothers De Sacy, De St. Elme, and De Valmet. Arnauld, one of their most illustrious associates, was induced to enter into the Jansenist controversy, and then it was that they encountered the powerful persecution of the Jesuits. Constrained to remove from that spot, they fixed their residence at a few leagues from Paris, and called it *Port Royal des Champs*.

With these illustrious recluses many distinguished persons now retired, who had given up their parks and houses to be appropriated to their schools; and this society was called the *Society of Port Royal*.

Here were no rules, no vows, no constitution, and no cells formed. Prayer, and study, and manual labour were their only occupations. They applied themselves to the education of youth, and raised up little academies in the neighbourhood, where the members of the Port Royal, the most illustrious names of literary France, presided. None considered his birth entitled him to any exemption from their public offices, relieving the poor and attending on the sick, and employing themselves in their farms and gardens; they were carpenters, ploughmen, gardeners, and vine-dressers, &c. as if they had practised nothing else; they studied physics, and surgery, and law; in truth, it seems that from religious motives, these learned men attempted to form a community of primitive Christianity.

The Duchess of Longueville, once a political chief, sacrificed her ambition on the altar at Port-Royal, enlarged the monastic enclosure with spacious gardens and orchards, built a noble house, and often retreated to its seclusion. The learned D'Audilly, the translator of Josephus, after his studious hours, resorted to the cultivation of fruit-trees; and the fruit of Port-Royal became celebrated for its size and flavour. Presents were sent to the Queen-Mother of France, Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Mazarine, who used to call it "Fruit benin." It appears that "families of rank, affluence, and piety, who did not wish entirely to give up their avocations in the world, built themselves country houses in the valley of Port-Royal, in order to enjoy the society of its religious and literary inhabitants."

In the solitude of Port-Royal Racine received his education; and, on his deathbed, desired to be buried in its cemetery, at the feet of his master, Hamon. Arnauld, persecuted, and dying in a foreign country, still cast his lingering looks on this beloved retreat, and left the society his heart, which was there inured.

Anne de Bourbon, of the blood-royal, erected a house near the Port-Royal, and was, during her life, the powerful patroness of these solitary and religious men; but her death, in 1679, was the fatal stroke which dispersed them for ever.

The envy and the fears of the Jesuits, and their rancour against Arnauld, who with such ability had exposed their designs, occasioned the destruction of the Port-Royal Society. *Exinanite, exinanite usque ad fundamentum in ea!*—Annihilate it, annihilate it, to its very foundation! Such are the terms in the Jesuitic decree. The Jesuits had long called the little schools of Port-Royal the hot-beds of heresy. Gregoire, in his interesting memoir of "Ruins of Port Royal," has drawn an affecting picture of that virtuous society when the Jesuits obtained an order from government to break it up. They razed the building and ploughed up the very foundation; they exhausted their hatred even on the stones, and profaned even the sanctuary of the dead; the corpses were torn out of the graves, and dogs were suffered to contend for the rags of their shrouds. When the Port-Royal had no longer an existence, the memory of that asylum of innocence and learning was still kept alive by those who collected the engravings representing that place by M. de la Motte. The police, under Jesuitic influence, at length seized on the plates in the cabinet of the fair artist. How caustic was the retort courteous which Arnauld gave the Jesuits—"I do not fear your pen, but its knife."

These were men whom the love of retirement had united to cultivate literature, in the midst of solitude, of peace, and of piety. They formed a society of learned men, of fine taste and sound philosophy. Alike occupied on sacred, as well as profane writers, they edified, while they enlightened the world. Their writings fixed the French language. The example of these solitaries shows how retirement is favourable to penetrate into the sanctuary of the Muses; and that by meditating in silence on the oracles of taste, in imitating we may equal them.

An interesting anecdote is related of Arnauld on the occasion of the dissolution of this society. The dispersion of these great men, and their young scholars, was lamented by every one but their enemies. Many persons of the highest rank participated in their sorrows. The excellent Arnauld, in that moment, was so closely pursued as if he had been a felon.

It was then the Duchess of Longueville concealed Arnauld in an obscure lodging, who assumed the dress of a layman, wearing a sword and a full bottomed wig. Arnauld was attacked by a fever, and in the course of conversation with a physician, Arnauld enquired after news.

"They talk of a new book of the Port-Royal," replied the doctor, "attributed to Arnauld or Sacy; but I do not believe it came from Sacy; he does not write so well."

"How, Sir!" exclaimed the philosopher, forgetting his sword and wig; "believe me my nephew writes better than I do."—The physician eyed his patient with amazement—he hastened to the Duchess, and told her, "The malady of the gentleman you seat me to is not very serious, provided you do not suffer him to see any one, and insist on his holding his tongue." The Duchess alarmed, immediately had Arnauld conveyed to her palace. She gave him an apartment, concealed him in her chamber, and persisted to attend him herself—"Ask," she said, "what you want of the servant, but it shall be myself who shall bring it to you."

How honourable it is to the female character, that in all similar events their sensibility is not greater than their fortitude! But the Duchess of Longueville saw in Arnauld a model of human fortitude, which the martyrs never excelled. His remarkable

reply to Nicole, when they were hunted from place to place, can never be forgotten: Arnauld wished Nicole to assist him in a new work, when the latter observed, "We are now old, is it not time to rest?" "Rest?" returned Arnauld, "have we not all eternity to rest in?" The whole of the Arnauld family were the most extraordinary instance of that hereditary character which has continued through certain families: here it was a sublime, and, perhaps, singular union of learning with religion.—The Arnaulds, Sacy, Pascal, Tillemont, with other illustrious names, to whom literary Europe will owe perpetual obligations, combined the life of the monastery with that of the library.

ON TIME.

Where is yesterday? It is gone forever! Where is to-day? Its moments are on the wing! Where is to-morrow?

"In another world!"
To numbers this is certain; the reverse is sure to none!

YOUNG.

On what then are our hopes built? on time or eternity? on earth or heaven? Is the creature or the creator our chief good? the uncertain stream or the boundless ocean, our source of supply? These are momentous inquiries. May we lay them to heart! May reflection feed upon them! May grace improve them!

Of what infinite value is time! It is the space given for repentance, or to fill up the measure of our iniquities; it is the prelude, the forerunner of heaven or hell; and yet, how short, how uncertain its duration!

"Slow like the dial's tardy moving shade," Day after day slides from us unperceived. The cunning fugitive is swift by stealth. Too subtle is the movement to be seen; Yet soon the hour is up, and we are gone!"

YOUNG.

How small a part of time elapsed has been given to our God! how much to vanity and folly! The world has claimed its portion, and we have acceded to its demand. Business has required its allotment, and we have granted its request. Our wearied bodies have asked for their share; and hours have been allotted to sleep which might have been more profitably employed in praise and prayer. Sinful diversions, in our unconverted state, have stolen from us, day after day; and midnight has not ended our thoughtless revels. These, and nameless other objects, have, at one period or other, engrossed our attention, our affection, our esteem, but how small a portion have we reserved for reflection, for prayer, for soul concerns! Well may we adore the clemency of God, and with the prophet exclaim, "It is of the Lord's mercies we are not consumed; and because his compassions fail not: blessed be his holy name, they are new every morning!" But what are our thoughts, our views, our dispositions? Have we profited by experience; and can we say, the time past of our life has sufficed us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles; to have served divers lusts and passions! Are we now obeying from the heart, the Divine injunction, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate; and touch not the unclean thing?" Are our thoughts, our desires, our pursuits, such as become those who are called to glory and virtue; such as are suited to the dignity of the followers of Christ, and heirs of his kingdom? Can we throw down the gauntlet, like our Divine Saviour, and say, "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" Alas, we cannot; our experience tells us that in many things, we offend; that in all we come short of that glory, in which it is our privilege, and should be our ambition, at all times to shine. How circumscribed are our views of God, of his word, and of ourselves! How much dross is still mixed with the fine gold of the kingdom! How often does a deceitful heart betray itself, and tell us we have not yet attained, neither are already perfect!

What reflections should these convictions produce? May they not briefly be these: A new period of time is begun: another year (perhaps my last) is commenced. Lord let me be devoted to thee: let our hearts, our lives, our all, be thine! We desire to love thee! Make us ashamed that we are still so cold; make us glow with divine ardour; claim us as the purchase of thy blood, as the conquest of thy love, and henceforth

"Be thou our all,
Our theme, our inspiration, and our crown,
Our strength in age, our rise in low estate;
Our soul's ambition, pleasure, wealth, our world,
Our light in darkness, and our life in death."

WORSHIP OF DEVILS.

Mr. Clough, the Wesleyan Methodist missionary, stationed near Colombo, in Ceylon, gives the following account of the worship of Devils, among the natives of that island.

"In Ceylon there exist, at least, five distinct systems of heathen idolatry; namely, *Braminism*, *Buddhism*, *Capoinism*, *Baldiam*, and *Yakadurism*. The account here given is respecting that form of idolatry which is called *Yakadurism*; the literal meaning of which is, *The expulsion of Devils*; but when the whole round of its ceremonies is considered, it properly means, *The worship of Devils*. Whether such a form of idolatry does really exist in any part of the heathen world, has, I am aware, been called in question, but the following statement of facts is made by one who has been many years a resident in the country, and has availed himself of every means of information on the subject; and for the purpose of satisfying his own mind, has often done violence to his feelings, by being present on occasions when these horrid ceremonies have been performed. I now state, therefore, and I wish to be heard in every corner of the Christian world, that the *Devil* is regularly, systematically, and ceremoniously worshipped by a large majority of the native inhabitants of Ceylon!

In the form of devil worship established in this island, a prince of devils is also recognised and acknowledged. Under him is a succession of subordinate, malignant beings, of different sizes, dispositions and colours. These all have to do with human affairs. The world and all things in it are under their control and government. The demon worship of the Greeks and Romans acknowledged good as well as evil demons. But from all I have ever been able to collect, I have never yet heard of a benevolent being among those worshipped in Ceylon. They are all evil: exercising a most wicked and malicious influence over the affairs of men; and on this account the natives are in con-

tinual fear of them. A very sensible native young man, in my company one evening, refused to pass under a large tree which overhangs the road; and on my asking his reasons, he told me, with great gravity, that every branch and twig of that tree was full of devils.

To conciliate the esteem and friendship of the devil, or more properly, to avoid his malignant or mischievous interference in their concerns, the natives propitiate him by various offerings and ceremonies. The chief actors in these ceremonies are the *Yakadurayas*. These men are supposed to carry on continual intercourse with Satan: they are also supposed not only to have a particular acquaintance with him, but also great influence over him. I here give no opinion on this subject; but on my questioning these men in private, whether or not they did hold converse with the devil, they have replied in the affirmative; and yet such has been their confusion or peculiar agitation of mind on these occasions, that I have had reason to believe they made the confession reluctantly, or with no design to impose on me. However, this I leave; only remarking, that in the person and whole demeanour of these men, there is something exceedingly strange and unaccountable; and I never could prevail on one of them to look me in the face. They generally converse with much agitation; and I never met one in the country, but he would really hide his head in the jungle till I had passed.—These men are resorted to in cases when persons dedicate themselves to the devil. I forbear to describe the ceremonies practised on these occasions of self-dedication to Satan. Like most of their "works of darkness," they are performed in the night. Children, at the hour of their birth, are generally dedicated to some one of these evil beings. And it is an awful fact, that in hundreds and thousands of instances, the poor deluded people are so anxious to place themselves and all connected with them under the care and protection of the devil, that their children are solemnly dedicated to him before they are born! In such cases, the first thing put on the body of the infant, at the period of its birth, is the amulet or the charm, or, in other words, the writing which contains the colour, the office, the influence, and general character of that devil to whom the child is dedicated.

So generally does this superstition prevail, that in a sermon I once heard the worthy Petrus Pandetta Sekera, a native convert, preach to a large congregation, against the worship of devils, he said, that he feared almost every individual who heard him that day was living in the practice of devil worship.

When the Portuguese had possession of the island of Ceylon, they prohibited devil worship by government regulations, and made it a capital offence for any one to profess himself a devil priest. The Dutch enacted laws against it. How far such measures were successful, it is difficult to say; but it is a fact, that the delusion has so completely hold on the hearts of the people, and occupies their hopes and fears so strongly, that nothing but the Gospel of Christ can effectually succeed in eradicating it. Of late years, many important steps have been taken towards a complete overthrow of this system. The missionaries in various stations have directed much of their attention to it, and exposed it by every prudent means; and in all our schools, among the children, the horror of this wicked worship is deeply impressed on their minds. So successful have we been in this respect, that the Christian youth, taught in our schools, not only refuse to have any thing to do with such ceremonies themselves, but, by the most public opposition, manifest their dislike. When they hear of preparations being made, in any house, for what is called a *Devil Dance*, a small party of them will often go to the spot, and remonstrate with the people, and, if their own arguments will not avail, threaten to inform, and bring the missionary, which is generally successful.

From the Boston Watchman.

SOCIAL RELIGION.

The London Evangelical Magazine for October contains an account of the opening of a neat and commodious Independent meeting house in England, the existence of which originated in the feeble exertions of laymen in Suffolk, where the house is built. This interest commenced in the formation of an auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, about five years since. This led to a social prayer-meeting, and afterwards to occasional preaching. These exercises soon issued in regular worship on the Lord's day, and finally in the erection of a meeting-house, which has been since enlarged, being found inadequate to the accommodation of the increasing congregation, and is rebuilt. The collection to defray expenses was \$240, on the 6th of August, the day on which the new house was opened; and more than 1500 dollars had been previously raised. Here we see an example in point, set us by the old world, and in the land of our ancestors, of the great utility as well as importance of the gifts of laymen being improved in a social manner, where the labours of a public teacher cannot be obtained. God has in numerous instances smiled on such exertions of his friends, and will undoubtedly do so. What may we suppose was the practice of the first Christians, when not favoured in any particular place with the gifts of a public teacher? Did they neglect the assembling of themselves together on Lord's day, or on other stated occasions? By no means. It was undoubtedly their custom to convene for the delightful employment of exhorting and edifying one another, and of conducting the exercises of public worship, by the improvement of the talents which God had bestowed on them for this purpose.

LEARNED TRIFLING.

Theophilus Raynaud was born in the country of Nice, in Italy, and admitted into the society of Jesuits at eighteen years of age, in 1602. He wrote a prodigious number of books, which have been printed in twenty volumes, folio. The titles of several of his books are very odd. He wrote a treatise concerning the Seven Anthems beginning with an O, that are sung before Christmas; and made Seven Discourses upon O, considered under these seven heads: 1. As a Letter of the Alphabet; 2. As a Noun; 3. As a Cypher; 4. As a Verb; 5. As an Adverb; 6. As an Interjection; 7. As a symbol of several things. He took great pains to adapt all these significations and symbols to Jesus Christ!

Another of his treatises is entitled, *Calvi-*

nismus Bestiarum Religio; "Calvinism is the Religion of Beasts!"—*Memoirs of Literature*, 2d edit. vol. 3. p. 30. A Jesuit who could make the letter O both a verb and adverb, was no doubt capable of making any thing of any subject.

What an admirable model this for allegorical expositors!

DESPATCH.

The Emperor Julian is said to have possessed such flexibility of thought and sagacity of attention, that he could employ his hand to write, his ear to listen, and his voice to dictate; and pursue at once several trains of ideas without hesitation and without error.

Advertisements.

Star and Luminary.

TO accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every section of the country, such money as passes currently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the country these funds may be applied, without limitation, to the Port Wayne, or Valley Town mission; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention;—and even produce may be received, in all cases, which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.—In all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Meehan, the publisher.

RICHARD S. COXE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

HAS removed into the District of Columbia, and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. He will be happy to attend to the business of those who may intrust it to him; whether of professional kind, or in relation to claims of a description, in Washington, Alexandria, &c. Jan. 18—tf

Washington Brewery.

THOMAS & CLEMENT T. COOTE, TAVERNES, Boarding Houses, and Private Families, supplied with genuine Strong and Table Beer.

For the convenience of their friends, orders left at the Commission Rooms of Mr. P. Mauro, will be duly attended to. Dec. 13.—

Barbour's Tobacco.

A FRESH supply of Barbour's Unmediated Tobacco, is just received, at the Drug & Medicine Store of John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue. Nov. 22.—3t

To Magistrates, Constables, &c.

A GENERAL assortment of Blanks used by Justices of the Peace, for sale on reasonable terms at this office. Nov. 8.—

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

(For December.)

THE average cash price of superfine Flour in Washington County, is ascertained to be from \$6 50 to \$7.

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Corporation of Washington, regulating the weight and quality of Bread, the weight of Loaves for the present month must be—

Single Loaf	21 ozs.
Double Loaf	42 ozs.

By order: W. HEWITT, Registrar. Dec. 6.

NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumption; and we boldly venture to assert, that no medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time, as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be removed by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians. Many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has, for some time past, been troubled with a violent cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, from the use of which, in a very short time, she found great relief, and her cough has entirely left her, and she has regained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS. Hudson, 12th Mo. 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me, JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted, whom this may concern: I, Rosannah Barton, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1814, which created a violent cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my cough, and pain in my side.

ROSAHANAH BARTON, Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12th Month 13th, 1819.

This is to certify, that in June 1818, I was seized with a distressing cough, pain in my side, great weakness in the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house and sometimes to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought; but all in vain. I was at last induced to make trial of Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increasing my strength, and restoring my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable medicine.

NANCY BOWLIN.

Hudson, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819.

For sale by C. F. Wiltach, F. street, near the Branch Bank; by John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington; Dr. Washington, Alexandria; and O. M. Linthicum, Georgetown.

Oct. 25—

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